

kind of reform will we actually see. The leadership has chosen the Bipartisan Campaign Integrity Act, H.R. 2183, as the base bill that will be considered on the floor. I applaud that choice. This bill was drafted after a fifteen month process of bipartisan give and take among freshmen members of Congress. I am pleased to have been an original member of that task force.

The Bipartisan Campaign Integrity Act is the only bill that was drafted as a truly bipartisan effort to take the big money out of the political system. H.R. 2183 does not contain any poison pills and does not unfairly impact one political party over the other. This legislation does not go as far in changing the system as most members of the task force wanted, however, we all recognized that this was the only way campaign finance legislation could pass this year. This bill takes the biggest influences of money in the system out of our campaigns. Passage of H.R. 2183 will be a significant step forward in returning our elections back to the people whom we are sworn to represent.

Mr. Speaker, I commend you for giving in to the pressure of the public and allowing a vote on campaign finance reform. I hope my colleagues will join me in supporting H.R. 2183, the Bipartisan Campaign Integrity Act.

#### WE SHOULD PASS THE AFRICA TRADE BILL

**HON. JIM McDERMOTT**

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 28, 1998*

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, "We Should Pass the Africa Bill," an editorial written by Senator RICHARD LUGAR of Indiana was printed in the Wednesday, April 22, 1998, edition of the Washington Post. In the article Mr. LUGAR describes the broad support for the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act, which included: House leadership, the Clinton administration, the business community and the African diplomatic corps, and led to the passage of this historic legislation by the House of Representatives on March 11, 1998. Mr. Speaker, I am entering for the RECORD the editorial written by Senator RICHARD LUGAR of Indiana.

#### WE SHOULD PASS THE AFRICA BILL (By Richard Lugar)

Last month the House of Representatives approved the African Growth and Opportunity Act on a bipartisan vote of 233 to 186. The bill commanded support from the House leadership, the Clinton administration, the business community, the African diplomatic corps and representatives from all sides of the political spectrum. Action on the bill now shifts to the Senate, where the Finance Committee has jurisdiction. Enactment of this bill will signal a dramatic and constructive turning point in U.S.-African relations and mark a historic moment in our ties with the states of sub-Saharan Africa.

Last year I introduced S. 778, the Senate version of the original House bill. I took that initiative because I believed the United States must seize the opportunity presented by the end of the Cold War and the fundamental changes already underway in Africa. We should reinforce efforts to promote economic growth and stability and to provide new opportunities for American investors and trade.

The bill seeks to promote economic growth in Africa through enhanced private-sector

activity and trade incentives for countries making serious and verifiable economic and political reforms. It seeks to reorient U.S. Africa policy from being based largely on foreign assistance to being based on increased trade, investment, self-help and serious engagement. It is a modest bill that requires no new public appropriations, but it could provide substantial economic opportunities for the United States and African societies.

Two years ago, as I campaigned in the Republican presidential primaries, I spoke on the need for a positive and coherent American policy toward Africa. These remarks came as surprise to many; some responded with bewilderment. They asked why a Republican presidential candidate would talk about Africa. The answer lies, in part, with the underlying rationale behind the African Growth and Opportunity Act, namely that the United States should elevate its policy toward Africa to a level commensurate with Africa's growing importance.

Sub-Saharan Africa can be a new frontier for American trade, investment and economic development. It can be a frontier for the expansion of democracy and market-based economies. It can be a frontier for cooperation in dealing with strategic global problems relating to narcotics, international crime, terrorism, infectious diseases and the environment. Success on each of these foreign policy priorities is important to the United States and to African societies, and it can best be achieved in an Africa that is economically open and politically more accountable and transparent. But this will not happen soon or without tremendous cooperative effort.

Beyond the promise of more prosperity and more stability on the continent, the Africa bill encourages African countries to undertake fundamental political and economic reforms in order to qualify for the trade and investment incentives. It places the burden on African leaders to take initiatives to help themselves. Many have already done so. Those countries that engage in gross violations of human rights, fail to eliminate trade and investment barriers or to improve fiscal policies, or that reject good governance and rule-of-law standards, would not be eligible for duty-free treatment of products under the Generalized System of Preferences, participation in debt reduction programs, projects managed by the Overseas Private Investment Corp., or other trade and investment programs in the bill.

No one can argue that this legislation will transform Africa overnight. But as Africa develops economically, we will benefit by assisting in that growth as new markets develop and mature. Indeed, U.S. exports to sub-Saharan Africa have increased by some 14 percent over the past two years, and bilateral trade now exceeds trade with all the states of the former Soviet Union.

The Africa bill is one of those rare pieces of legislation that has not been inspired by dire crisis, imminent threat or strong domestic pressure. It emerged from the realization that Africa has long been a neglected region of the world and that this neglect does not serve U.S. interests. The bill is visionary in that it acknowledges that Africa is changing, that the United States wants to be a partner in that change, and that we wish to share in Africa's better future. If the United States is a major player in Africa's economic and political transition, we will also be a major beneficiary.

FROM DIPLOMA TO DOCTORATE:  
100 YEARS IN THE EVOLUTION  
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TEN-  
NESSEE, MEMPHIS COLLEGE OF  
NURSING

**HON. ED BRYANT**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 28, 1998*

Mr. BRYANT Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize the special anniversary of the Univ. of Tennessee Memphis School of Nursing.

Memphis City Hospital and its school of nursing, identified as the Memphis City Hospital School of Nursing, opened in 1989. Lena Angevine Warner was appointed as Superintendent of Nurses and Director of the School. She is identified as the founder of the School of Nursing that later became part of the University of Tennessee. She resigned in 1900 to serve as an Army contract nurse in Cuba and later served with the Walter Reed Commission that studied yellow fever.

The first class of eight graduated in June, 1900 from the Memphis City Hospital School of Nursing. A 3-year curriculum was implemented in 1913.

By contract with the City of Memphis signed July 22, 1926, "The School of Nursing has been launched on a University basis." The Memphis General Hospital furnished space and equipment and the University of Tennessee provided two nursing faculty members and instruction from its medical college faculty. Miss Winifred Atkinson, director of nursing for the hospital and the school from 1923-1926 was instrumental in bringing about this relationship with the University.

John Gaston Hospital replaced the old General Hospital in 1936. WWII brought practice blackouts and a shortage of nursing faculty and students. UT participated in the U.S. Cadet Nurse Program. Two graduates of the UT School of Nursing—Lts. Imogene Kennedy and Inez McDonald—were captured by the Japanese on with the surrender of U.S. Troops on Corregidor, Philippines. They were prisoners of war from 1942 until early 1945. Miss Ruth Neil Murry became Educational Director of the School in 1944 and Director in 1946.

A 4-year program leading to the BSN began in 1950 and the diploma program phased out in 1954. Under the leadership of Ruth Neil Murry, the school became autonomous in 1949. Murry, the first Dean, served until December 1977.

The City Hospital contract was amended in 1958 and major curriculum change occurred. National accreditation was awarded in 1960. The school achieved College status in February 1961.

The master's program in nursing admitted its first students in Summer, 1973. Family nurse practitioner and psychiatric-mental health were the initial offerings.

Dr. Michael Carter became Dean late in 1982 and continues in that role. Faculty and Dean Michael Carter placed increasing emphasis on research and practice in the mid 1980s. The college moved into a new building. In 1988 the Doctor of Philosophy with a major in Nursing began. The first PhD in Nursing was awarded in 1992 to June Hansen Larabee.

Over 4,500 nurses have been educated by The University of Tennessee, Memphis College of Nursing.